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SMITH'S KIDNEY TONIC--TRY IT.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS.

ROYALTY REGALLY RECEIVED ON ERIN'S GREEN ISLE.

The Wales Arrive in Ireland on a Damp Morning. But are Warmly Received. To Aid England—Ameer's Banquet—War Whispers.



THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, April 9.—The prince and princess of Wales, arrived at Holyhead shortly after midnight, and immediately went on board the royal yacht Osborne, which awaited them in the harbor. The royal party slept the remainder of the night on board, and early this morning anchor was weighed, and the yacht proceeded to Kingstown, where landing was made at 11:30 o'clock. The weather was stormy and a drenching rain fell, which materially dampened the ardor of the royalists, who made every preparation for a reception of the distinguished guests. Many houses had been profusely decorated with flags and bunting while over several of the principal streets floral triumphal arches were erected. But rain and wind played havoc with these, and many had to be taken down. The people however, gathered on the piers in large numbers and manifested enthusiasm. The landing was made amidst the music of bands, the salvos of the artillery and the cheers of the multitude.



THE PRINCES OF WALES.

DUBLIN, April 9.—The prince and princess of Wales entered the city shortly after noon. The reception by the enormous crowd gathered in the streets exceeded in enthusiasm anything dreamed of even by the most rabid nationalists. No such demonstration was ever before known in Dublin. Many nationalists carried away by excitement of the moment, were seen to cheer with the rest. The prince and princess were apparently much delighted with the reception. The prince, although the air was chilly, drove through the greater part of the route with his hat in his hands, bowing acknowledgments. After leaving Kingstown the weather improved, and although a cold wind is blowing, the sun comes out at intervals.

The lord mayor failed to carry out his threat, and take down the flag which floats over the Mansion house. The fluttering bunting is a source of no little comment to the crowd.

To Aid England.

LONDON, April 9.—The maharajah of Nepal's proffer of 15,000 picked "goorkhas" for service in Afghanistan is one of those offers that are equally hard to refuse or to accept. Despite their small stature these miniature Montaignes are certainly the best soldiers of India. One of them lately killed a man eating tiger in the jungle with one slash of his huge, curved knife. Another, in a former war, slew three British soldiers with three successive blows, the victims being almost cut in two through their thick cross belts. But, although the valor of the Goorkhas in 1880 dismayed even the Afghans themselves, they are an equal to their English brothers from the cruelties in which their native ferocity and their fierce religious hatred of their Mussulman foes found constant vent. After one of the battles near Candahar and Goorkha a battalion went over the field with their long knives and literally cut to pieces every Afghan whom they found. On another occasion a Goorkha soldier set fire to the clothes of a fallen Mussulman and then danced around him with shrieks of delight while the poor wretch was slowly burning alive.

Settlers Joining Riots.

WINNIPEG, Man., April 9.—It would appear that the Northwest rebellion will not be confined to Indians and Half-breeds, but that white settlers, who have been most unfairly treated by the government, will become rebels and join riot. They are disgusted with the government's constant refusal to give them patents for lands, and are indignant at the manner in which favored land-grabbers have been allowed to steal the most valuable

agricultural portions of the country after they have been improved by the labor and at the expense of the settlers.

A meeting of the white settlers was held at Calgary, and a telegram was sent to the government, asking redress of grievances. A memorandum of grievances was sent by mail, and the signatures of over 200 settlers attached thereto. In case their demands are ignored the question of resorting to arms and joining the rebels will next come up. The settlers say that if their demands are not immediately granted they will get behind their rifles and assist the rebels. They say the only difference between settlers and wild animals in the northwest is that the animals have a close season, whereas the settlers are hunted at all seasons by police or government officials.

The half-breeds are greatly pleased at the attitude of the white settlers, and now feel confident of success. This last phase in the situation places the government in a dilemma.

Officially Decapitated.

CAIRO, April 9.—Nubar Pasha, Egyptian prime minister and Sir Evelyn Baring, British commissioner, have jointly notified Borelli, the government's attorney, that his services are no longer required. This action has so irritated the natives that they openly threaten vengeance on the offending officials. They denounce Borelli's dismissal as another English trick to gain further hold on Egyptian affairs. Borelli is very popular and in indignation over his being turned out of office is widespread.

The Ameer's Banquet.

RAWAL PINDI, April 9.—The ameer gave another barbaric which was the most brilliant yet held. All of the Indian officials and the Afghan chief were present; also Duforn and suite, Gen. Stewart, commandant of the British forces in India, and nearly all the prominent officers connected with the India service. At the conclusion a grand banquet was given by the ameer, at which numerous toasts were drunk. In replying to one to the ameer, that notable made quite an extended speech in which he pledged himself to stand by England and cast his lot with hers should an outbreak of hostilities occur between England and Russia.

GRANT LAUGHS AND JOKES.

The Nation's Patient in a Cheerful Frame of Mind After Sleep.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Gen. Grant has passed a very quiet night. He has just awakened and takes food. His pulse is 62, of fair volume; temperature 100; respiration 18; voice firm; mind clear.

J. H. DOUGLAS, M. D.

Through the early part of the night Gen. Grant slept fairly well, but at times he became restless from the accumulation of mucus in his throat, but the secret were not sufficiently great to cause any alarm. At regular intervals he was awakened and took regular nourishment. About five o'clock the effect of anodynes seemed to be exhausted. When the general awoke he appeared to be refreshed by the sleep and was seemingly cheerful. Shortly before five o'clock ex-Senator Chaffee and his son-in-law, U. S. Grant, Jr., left the house and walked down Fifth avenue on their way to the St. Cloud hotel. They said the general was resting easy. He passed a quiet night, and there seemed no cause to anticipate any immediate danger. Half an hour later Rev. Dr. Newman left the house and said:

"It is a wonderful case. Last night we did not believe he would be alive this morning, but when he awoke, he was cheerful and stronger."

Mr. Henry, the professional nurse, came out of his house and said: "The general is doing very well now. He is composed and cheerful. When I left a moment ago he was laughing and joking. He is the best patient I ever attended." Dr. Shradley is the only physician with Gen. Grant at the present time. He has been comparatively comfortable all morning and has coughed somewhat, but the hemorrhage has not returned. His throat has been treated with cocaine with good effect and he has just taken nourishment without suffering. His pulse is 66; temperature 99.

JUDGE LYNCH IN WAITING

To Sit in Hasty Judgment on a Maryland Negro Ravisher.

BALTIMORE, April 9.—Howard Cooper, the negro desperado of Baltimore county, is still confined at the Central police station, and will not be removed to the jail until the excitement has subsided. A great number of people call to see the negro, but all are denied that privilege, as a precautionary measure. Cooper denies that he attempted to outrage Miss Gray, but acknowledges that he beat her, and says he did it for fun. In appearance he is the very opposite of what one would expect in a brute who would perpetrate such a fiendish act as the crime which Cooper committed. He is boyish looking. He is only seventeen years old, weighs about 120 pounds, and has a very pleasing countenance.

Much indignation is expressed by Baltimore county people at the action of the four men who delivered the villain into the hands of the authorities. A purse of four cents was raised and a committee waited upon Cooper's captors and gave to each man one cent in sarcastic recognition of their respect for the law. There are many rumors current as to what course the county people will pursue, but there is a uniform demand for the lynching of the negro. Some are clamorous for an immediate advance to Baltimore city in force. It is, however, pretty well understood that they will wait patiently and seize promptly any opportunity offered to get possession of the negro.

Complicated Arrests.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 9.—A curious complication has arisen in the state legislature. In accordance with an order from the speaker, the sergeant-at-arms arrested Senator Ramsey, one of the absentees. The latter applied for a writ of habeas corpus to Judge Reid, who commanded the sheriff to have the body of Ramsey before him. Meanwhile Ramsey was brought before the bar of the senate and the sheriff was refused admittance to serve the writ on the senate officers. The senate adjourned and Ramsey was released. The writ of attachment from Judge Reid for the arrest of the assistant sergeant-at-arms is still in the hands of the sheriff.

THE NATION'S NEWS.

DISPOSITION OF THE WORLD'S EXPOSITION RELIEF FUND.

Missionaries for the Congo—The President. Death of Barrios—Defying Cleveland—Items of General Interest—Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—There is an unpleasant hitch over the disbursement of the \$225,000 voted near the end of the session for the New Orleans exposition. At the time the bill passed there was considerable haggling between the two houses over the precise amount, but nobody questioned that the sum finally voted was to be disbursed. The officials of the treasury department have gone over the claims of vouchers and creditors from outside of Louisiana, and also over the premium list. To meet these two classes of accounts there will be required about two-thirds of the amount appropriated. It was at first supposed that the money would be turned over here, but the department decides to send a disbursing officer to New Orleans to make the payments to these classes of creditors. As for the remaining one-third of the appropriation, the treasury officials say they cannot find the authority in the act to pay this to the Louisiana creditors. Mr. Horr, in the house, had attached to the bill an amendment, the design of which, as he explained, was to give priority to claimants from other states and to holders of premiums. The amendment was so worded that the department construed it as excluding the other claims entirely. The act has been referred to Attorney General Garland for his construction. There is no question that the intent of the legislation was to appropriate \$225,000 for the exposition. The friends of the bill made no objection to this priority given outside claimants and premium holders, and the unfortunate wording of the amendment which seems to limit the disbursement to these two classes of creditors escaped notice until the treasury officials came to scrutinize the act.

Missionaries For the Congo.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The United States consul at Sierra Leone, under date of the 21st of February last, has informed the state department of the arrival at Sierra Leone of Dr. William Taylor, the American bishop for Africa, together with Dr. Somers and Mr. Chatelaine, on about the 21st of January, on their way to Liberia, where they will stop for a short time before proceeding to St. Paul de Loando. There arrived also at Sierra Leone, on February 19, another party of missionaries, forty in number, on their way to Loando. They intend to proceed toward the interior of Africa in hopes of meeting a party coming for the eastern coast. The consul expresses much anxiety for the fate of these people, sixteen of whom are children, three months old. Should they arrive at Loando they will have made a voyage of over eight thousand miles from New York via Liverpool. They propose going a thousand miles at least into the interior. The consul says he is constantly asked what these missionaries are going to do with the children. People who know the coasts do not hesitate to say that it is absolutely wicked to bring them out here, where they have many chances to die and only a few to live. It would, no doubt, be well for missionary societies at home to consider well before contracting the expense and responsibility of sending such an expedition to the wilds of Africa. He says: "We are prepared to hear sad news within a year from this little band, who go out with light hearts, not knowing what is before them."

Barrios Really Dead.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—A friend of Gen. Barrios received from a member of the Barrios family a cable dispatch sent from Chaparrico, on the Pacific side of Guatemala, confirming the report of the death of Barrios and asking him to communicate the news to his son, who is now a cadet at West Point. A cable has also been received here from Nicaragua reporting that the troops of the allies have been received in a friendly manner in Honduras, and that the republic agrees with the allied republics of Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Senor De Peralta, minister to the United States from Costa Rica, also received advices from Nicaragua and Salvador confirming the previous reports of the death of President Barrios.

Defying Cleveland.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 9.—The Standard published a letter addressed by Postmaster Palmer, of Rome, to President Cleveland, in which Mr. Palmer says that his removal was based on a report, the charges in which he never had an opportunity to deny, that a chance for defending himself had been promised him, and that the senate, having before it the papers submitted to the president, did not conclude that the interest of the government or the vindication of the law required a removal. The letter thus concludes: "I would further respectfully represent that your excellency, having nominated to the senate an appointee for postmaster in my place, and that appointment not having been withdrawn before the adjournment of the senate, the appointment is pending before the senate, and is subject to its action, and while so pending no power rests with the president to suspend me, and I therefore respectfully protest against the assumption of the same."

Army Affairs.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Adj. Gen. Drum is informed that Maj. S. S. Elder, 2d artillery, died at Fort Monroe. His death promotes Capt. Wm. St. Clair, 3d artillery, to be major of 2d artillery; First Lieut. W. A. Koble to be captain 3d artillery, and Second Lieut. Geo. F. Scriven to be first lieutenant.

Value of a Tael.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The director of the mint has computed the value of the Shanghai tael for custom house purposes at 1 17/8-20. The value of this coin was formerly fixed at 1 21/2-10.

Personal Mention.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—J. D. Renner, of Denver, is here, an aspirant for the surveyor generalship of Colorado. Senator J. C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky,

has departed for his home.

Representative Richard Townsend, of Illinois, left for Shawneecown, in that state, where he will remain for a month before returning to Washington.

The announcement is made here that Emmons Blaine, a son of James G. Blaine, is to marry a daughter of Mr. Joseph Medill, the proprietor of the Chicago Tribune. Miss Medill visited in the Blaine family a portion of the winter.

Marshall McMichael returned from Fort Monroe, whither he accompanied ex-President Arthur. He says that Mr. Arthur is greatly depressed over the news of ex-Secretary Frelinghuysen's illness and is in bad health. The Florida malaria has come upon him again and he is troubled with oppressive respiration, sleeplessness and night sweats.

Chairman Barnum, of the national democratic committee, is said to have his eye fixed upon the seat in the senate now held by Gen. Hawley. One of the most influential democrats of Connecticut remarked that Mr. Barnum would have no opposition within his party in the senatorial race.

Mr. Randall continues to improve, but the physicians still insist that he must not be disturbed by visitors.

COUCH'S MISSION.

Bound for Washington to Talk Business to President Cleveland.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., 9.—Capt. W. L. Couch, the boomer leader, departed for Washington, and upon his arrival he will at once place before the secretary of the interior facts and figures regarding Oklahoma which, it is claimed, will place an entirely new light upon the movement.

Senator Lugall, of Kansas, stated on the floor of the senate last winter that there were no more cattle in Oklahoma than in the garden of eden before Adam and Eve, and very many persons believed him. Capt. Couch has with him the proofs that at that time as now thousands of cattle were being held in Oklahoma by the lessees of land in the Cherokee strip, and that this fact was known to every cattle man on the plains. The great Standard oil company whose ranch occupies land southeast of this point, has been holding between two and three thousand head of cattle in Oklahoma, not far from Fort Reno, and they are there now.

Gen. Hatch says the government can at once settle the matter by placing the Indians in Oklahoma and letting them have the lands for farming which the boomers are working to secure for homesteads. Gen. Hatch says that none of the troops now watching the colonists at this point will be moved until the matter is settled as he has chased the colonists out of Oklahoma long enough and believes the best way is to keep them entirely out of the Indian territory where they can be handled.

The temporary garrison at Camp Russell will hold in check any attempted invasion from that locality, while the two companies of infantry at Wells store are now watching the eastern boundaries to prevent a repetition of the Sac and Fox stolen march, which was accomplished by the Coffeyville delegation.

This is the situation at the present time, and there will be no change until Couch returns from Washington, and even then Gen. Hatch thinks the problem will be no nearer a solution than now. The boomers will stick, however, as they have passed resolutions binding themselves to remain in camp until their leader returns.

When Captain Connel succeeded Payne as leader of the Oklahoma colony there was a vacancy in the board of directors and Col. E. S. Wilcox was elected as vice-president and a Mr. Nix of Kansas, was elected a member of the arbitration committee. Col. Wilcox is well known in connection with all former attempts to reach Oklahoma, and on different occasions has been arrested and escorted out of Indian Territory. He was taken to Fort Smith with Capt. Payne in 1883. In January last he was brought to Arkansas City and then taken to Wichita and released on bonds.

MRS. GARFIELD'S LETTER.

The Eminent Lady Righteously Indignant Over the Cruelly False Rumor.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Mrs. Garfield has written a letter to her brother-in-law, M. C. O. Rockwell, concerning the rumors that have been going about lately of her intention to marry again. She says: "This cruel rumor, which seems to have been adroit for two or three months, did not reach me until three days ago. Nothing that has ever been said about me has so hurt and offended me as this, and the deepest humiliation of it is that so many are ready to believe it. To me it seems just as much an insult to be asked whether it is true as it would be were the dear general still here. That any one can think me capable of being false to his memory seems like being regarded as a criminal. A dignified denial by my friends, I suppose, can do no harm. Still it hurts me to feel that any denial is needed."

The Fatal Cave In at Raven Run.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., April 9.—The damage to Raven Run colliery by the recent cave in is so great that it is hardly likely that the mine will ever be reopened. The point at which the men were working was directly under the fall and there can be no doubt that they were instantly killed. Two gangs of men are at work, twenty in all, trying to recover the bodies of the ten victims. Experienced miners say a week must elapse before any are reached, and it may take months to recover them all. Six of the unfortunate men were married. They leave, besides their widows, thirty-nine children.

The Death Roll.

BOSTON, April 9.—The wife of Hon. F. O. Prince, ex-mayor of Boston, and secretary of the democratic national committee, is dead, at Keene, N. H., aged about fifty-eight. She has been an invalid for several years. She was born at Gibraltar, where her father, Bernard Henry, of Philadelphia, was for many years United States consul, having been appointed at the close of the last war with England.

He Looked Down the Muzzle.

PORTLAND, Me., April 9.—Chas. Pierce, of Woodford, seventeen years old, fatally shot himself while gunning on Deering shore. It is surmised that he was leaning on his gun and that it was accidentally discharged. He bled to death.